

s/020/63/148/005/022/029  
B190/B102

The effect of fluorine ions on the ...

$\alpha + \beta = n$ , the total exchange current can be given by

$$i_0 = [M]^{a/n} [MX_a^{(n-p)+}]^{\beta/n} [A_i^{i_0} [X^-]^{-\beta p/n} + B_i^{i_0} [X^-]^{q-(\beta p/n)} + C_i^{i_0} [X^-]^{\alpha p/n}], \quad (3)$$

where  $A_i^{i_0}$ ,  $B_i^{i_0}$ ,  $C_i^{i_0}$  denote the standard current densities per unit concentration of the reacting particles. From Eq.(3) it follows that  $i_0$  drops first with increasing addend concentration ( $C_{add}$ ), but with further increase of the latter the mechanisms  $B$  and  $C$  will increase in importance causing the current to rise again. Thus, in general, the  $i_0(C_{add})$  curve will have a minimum.  $i_0$  decreases with increasing  $C_{add}$  only in the case of  $F^-$  ions; for  $SO_4^{2-}$  or  $Cl^-$  ions  $i_0$  is virtually independent of  $C_{add}$ , but even small additions of NaBr or NaI raise  $i_0$ . This is due to the fact that  $i_0$  corresponds to the sequence  $F^- < SO_4^{2-}, Cl^- < Br^- < I^-$ . There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 3/4

S/020/63/142/005/022/029  
B190/B102

The effect of fluorine ions on the ...

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L.Ya. Karpov)

PRESENTED: July 11, 1962, by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 16, 1962

Card 4/4

GORODETSKIY, V.V.; LOSEV, V.V.

Study of electrode processes on bismuth amalgam by a radiochemical method. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.2:361-364 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova. Predstavлено  
akademikom A.N.Frumkinym.  
(Electrodes) (Radiochemistry)

LOSEV, V. V.; MOLODOV, A. I.; GORODETSKIY, V. V.

"Influence of the following diffusion step on the kinetics of a rapid electrode process."

report presented at 15th Mtg, Intl Comm of Electrochemical Thermodynamics & Kinetics, London & Cambridge, UK, 21-26 Sep 1964.

Karpov Physico-Chemical Inst, Moscow.

MOLODOV, A.I.; LOSEV, V.V.

Exchange current and rate of the anodic process on amalgam electrodes ~~is~~ dependent on the foreign electrolyte concentration. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.6:1481-1487 Je '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova, Moskva.

MOLODOV, A.I.; LOSEV, V.V.

Effect of the concentration of a foreign electrolyte on the cathodic process on amalgam electrodes. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.1:53-58 Ja '65.  
(MIRA 18:5)

I. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova, Moskva.

MOLODOV, A.I.; LOSEV, V.V.

Nature of the cathodic process of indium reduction on an amalgam from acid  
solutions. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.6:651-658 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova, Moskva.

CHEMODANOV, A.N.; MOROZOVA, I.K.; GORODETSKIY, V.V.; DEMBROVSKIY, M.A.;  
LOSEV, V.V.; KOLOTYRKIN, Ya.M.

Effect of potential on the rate of platinum dissolution in hydro-  
chloric solutions. Zashch.met. 1 no.4:433-435 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni  
L.Ya.Karpova, Moskva.

LOSEV, V.V.; MOLODOV, A.I.; GORODETSKIY, V.V.

Polarization measurements in the presence of concentration polarization. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.5:572-578 My '65.  
(MIRA 18:6)  
1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova, Moskva.

MOLODOV, A.I.; LOSEV, V.V.

Kinetics of electrode processes on zinc amalgam in ammonia  
solutions. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.2:149-154 F '65.  
(MIRA 18:6)

I. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova, Moskva.

FECHEL'NIKOV, A.P.; LOSEV, V.V.

Formation of monovalent indium during the anodic dissolution of an  
indium electrode. Zashch. mat. 1 no.5:482-489 S-0 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.  
Karpova, Moskva.

L 01229-66 ENP(j)/ENT(m)/ETC/ENG(m)/T/ENP(b)/ENP(t) IJP(c) DS/JD/RM  
ACCESSION NR: AP5022144 UR/0364/65/001/009/1058/1063  
541.13 48

AUTHOR: Pchel'nikov, A. P.; Losev, V. V. 4955 38 B

TITLE: Electrochemical behavior of indium. 1. Cathodic process.

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 1, no. 9, 1965, 1058-1063

TOPIC TAGS: indium, electrochemistry, reduction, electrodeposition, kinetics

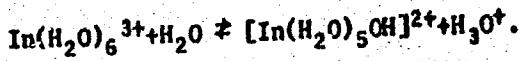
ABSTRACT: A lack of concrete data on the mechanism and kinetics of the cathodic deposition of indium prompted this study. To clarify the kinetics of the cathodic process it was first of all necessary to investigate its rate as a function of potential and other factors under the simplest conditions, in the absence of complexation which complicates the kinetic of discharge of indium ions. By combination of electrochemical and radiochemical measurements the cathodic discharge of indium ions was investigated at the indium electrode in perchlorate solutions as a function of the potential and the acidity. Experiments were conducted in  $\text{In}(\text{ClO}_4)_3(2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}) + \text{HClO}_4(3 \cdot 10^{-3} - 0.2 \text{ M}) + \text{NaClO}_4$  at constant ionic strength ( $\mu = 3\text{M}$ ) at 20° C in a purified nitrogen atmosphere. As the acidity is increased inhibition of the cathodic process is observed both at the solid indium electrode as well as

Card 1/3 1,4955

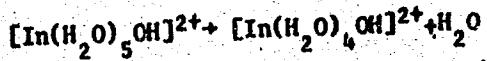
L 01229-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022144

at the indium amalgam electrode. The rate of discharge is essentially potential independent. In view of this and the fact that the cathodic limiting current is not diffusion, but kinetically controlled and there is a strong tendency for indium salts to hydrolysis, it is presumed that not simple but hydrated  $[In(H_2O)_5OH]^{2+}$  ions participate in the cathodic process and that the rate of electrode reaction even at insignificant shift in the negative direction from the equilibrium potential is limited by the reaction



The pH dependence indicates that the particles which participate in the limiting reaction are  $[In(H_2O)_5OH]^{2+}$  where the above reaction is an equilibrium one and the limiting state is the partial dehydration of these particles:



The produced  $[In(H_2O)_4OH]^{2+}$  ions participate in a further electrochemical stage. The rate of hydration reaction increases with pH, i.e. with increase of  $[In(H_2O)_5OH]^{2+}$  ion concentration and at sufficiently high pH the rate of the process begins to be limited by hydrolysis. The sharp increase of the rate of discharge of indium above -1.0 v with a second diffusion plateau results from the participation

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L 01229-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022144

9

of simple In<sup>3+</sup> ions. The behavior at the solid indium electrode and at the indium amalgam electrode appears similar. "The authors express their gratitude to Ya. M. Kolotyrkin and A. I. Molodov for valuable suggestions which helped the completion of this work." Orig. art. has 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 30Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM

NO REF SEV: 008

OTHER: 005

KC  
Card 3/3

MOLODOV, A.I.; LOSEV, V.V.

Particular features of the kinetics of the anodic process on  
indium amalgam. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.10:1253-1257 O '65.  
(MIRA 18:10)  
1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova.

KRYMSKIY, V.A., inzhener; LOSEV, Ye.A., inzhener.

Roller mandrels used in centerless grinding of bearing bush cones.  
'Mashinostroitel' no.6:35-36 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)  
(Chucks) (Grinding and polishing)

LOSEV, Yevgeniy; LEONOVA, T.S., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Elixir of fertility] Eliksir plodorodiia. Moskva, Izd-vo  
"Znanie," 1962. 30 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike.  
V. Seriia: Sel'skoe khozaiistvo, no.23) (MIRA 15:11)  
(Fertilizers and manures)

ACCESSION NR: AP4025417

S/0029/64/000/003/0038/0038

AUTHOR: Losev, Yu. (Engineer)

TITLE: An explorer of impassable routes

SOURCE: Tekhnika - molodezhi, no. 3, 1964, 38

TOPIC TAGS: legged vehicle, shifting sand, snow, moon surface, sea bottom, hydraulic drive, tractive force

ABSTRACT: Referring to an article by L. Repin in "Tekhnika — molodezhi", No. 5' 1963, "The automobile switches from wheels to legs", and alluding to other articles on this subject, the author points out that such vehicles are free from the rocking and skidding typical of wheeled and tracked vehicles, meet no ground resistance and get a much better grip on the ground with their "paws". Most of our planet is inaccessible to wheeled or even tracked vehicles, yet there is hardly any place that man or animal cannot go. A vehicle with "paws" provided with special supporting surfaces can travel over shifting sands, snow-covered tundra, peat diggings, irrigated fields, or rice paddies, just like water buffalo.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4025417

whose hoofs may be imitated (or those of reindeer for travel over snow). It could easily be made watertight by putting crimped metal or plastic jackets over all hinges, so that it can move over the sea bottom, the surface of the moon or a planet. A model prepared by the author has a tractive force of 3.5 kg., overcomes slopes up to 40°, moves smoothly and rectilinearly. Length 23 cm, width 22 cm, height 3 cm. The 2<sup>1/2</sup> watt motor is fed by flashlight batteries carried by the model. The "paws" lift 1 cm, which, "by a small complication", could be increased 5-6 times. It is to serve as a basis for further improvement, with a possible change to hydraulic, electric or some other "paw drive." The author invites contact with him at Novosibirsk-27, Mikrorayon A, dom 53, kv. 4. Original has 4 diagrams, and 4 illustrations (photos?) in different terrains.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUMMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MD

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

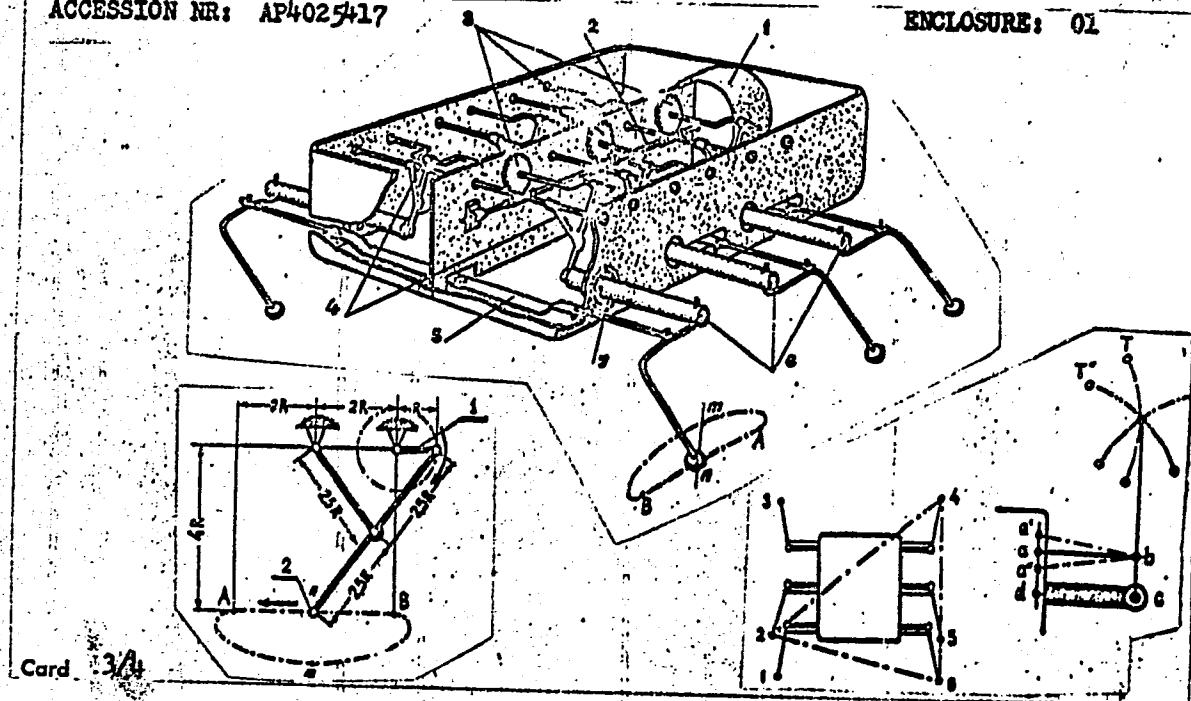
Card 2/4

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930610003-9

ACCESSION NR: AP4025417

ENCLOSURE: 01



Card 13/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930610003-9"

ACCESSION NR: AP4025417

ENCLOSURE: 02

When crankshaft 1 revolves, point 2 describes trajectory AmBn. In segment BnA point 2 moves straight. The end of the "paw" repeats this trajectory. The sequence of "walking" is as follows: when "paws" 2, 4 and 6 stand on the ground, forming a supporting triangle, "paws" 1, 3 and 5 are lifted and move forward; then vice versa. The crankshafts are turned 180° with respect to one another. A turn is made by changing the length of side ad of parallelogram abcd. By moving point a to point a', the end of the "paw" describes the trajectory T'; to point a", the trajectory T". Points a of the right and left sides are connected by cross-members so that, when points a on the right side are in position a', points a on the left side are in position a", and vice versa; e.g., for a right turn, all points a on the right side must be placed in position a'.

Card 4/4

ACC NR: AP6035910

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0154/0154

INVENTOR: Losev, Yu. A.; Matushkin, G. G.; Podzin, A. Ye.; Timokhin, S. A.;  
Skachkova, L. S.; Skachkov, Yu. Ya.; Shcherbachenko, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A special-purpose computer for determining characteristics of random processes  
Class 42, No. 187406. [announced by the Institute of Automation and Electrometry,  
Siberian Branch, AN SSSR (Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Siberskogo otdeleniya  
AN SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 154

TOPIC TAGS: computer, electronic computer, special purpose computer

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a special-purpose computer for  
determining the characteristics of random processes (see Fig. 1). The computer  
includes a read-in unit, a storage unit, an arithmetic unit, and a control unit.  
To increase speed and simplify operation, a read-only memory unit is provided whose  
input registers are connected to the amplifiers of the immediate-access storage and  
whose output amplifiers are in turn connected to the input registers of the arith-  
metic unit. The immediate-access storage unit consists of two sections, one of which

UDC: 681.142.07

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6035910

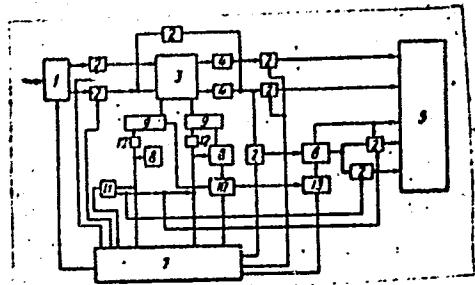


Fig. 1. Special-purpose computer

1 - Block of analog-to-digital converters;  
2 - tubes; 3 - memory unit; 4 - amplifiers;  
5 - arithmetic unit; 6 - read-only memory  
unit; 7 - control unit; 8 - address regis-  
ters; 9 - address decoders; 10 - memory and  
digit transfer unit; 11 - trigger; 12 - delay  
lines; 13 - address system of the read-only  
memory unit.

is connected to an analog-to-digital converter of the function considered, and the other to a kernal read-in unit. A single shifter is connected between the code converters and the tubes which form partial derivatives. Orig. art. has 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 16Oct65/ ATD PRESS: 5105

Card 2/2

LOSEVA, A.

Promote agriculture in every way. Fin.SSSR 16 no.6:40-46 Je  
'55. (MIRA 8:6)

1. Predsedatel' Tsentral'nogo komiteta professional'nogo  
soyuza finansovo-bankovskikh rabotnikov.  
(Agriculture--Economic aspects)

LOSEVA, A.A.

ALEKSEYEV, S.P., zasluzhenny artist RSFSR; KUBARKIN, L.V., inzhener;  
LOSEVA, A.A., inzhener; ISLANKINA, T.F., redaktor; DIMITRIYEVA, R.V.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[The transmission of television programs] Kak provoditsia tele-  
vizonnye peredachi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1954. 48 p. (Vseso-  
vuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh  
znanii, Ser. 4, nos. 34, 35) (MLRA 7:12)  
(Television broadcasting)

ABANOVICH, Lev Mikhaylovich; LOSEVA, Aleksandra Arturovna; ZYUZENKOV,  
I.P., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Without paper and distance; principles of radio engineering]  
Bez bumagi i rasstoianii; osnovy radiotekhniki. Moskva,  
"Znanie," 1960. 31 p. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Radio)

NEMZER, G.A.; LOSEVA, A.G.; KUNTSMAN, Ye.S.

Materials on clinical and microbiological characteristics of  
Salmonella infections in children. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 1 no.2:  
53-60 Mr-Ap '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz detskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnnyy vrach  
Z.A. Savel'yeva) Leningrad.  
(CHILDREN--DISEASES) (INTESTINES--DISEASES)

LOSEVA, A.G.

Therapeutic action of mycarin in colienteritis in children.  
Vop. okh. mat. i det. 5 no. 2:33-38 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. E.A. Gornitskaya)  
Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor A.P. Ivanov)  
na baze bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnnyy vrach I.Kh.  
Sokolova).

(INTESTINES—DISEASES) (ANTIBIOTICS)

LOSEVA, A.G.; KHAZENSON, L.B.; D'YACHKOVA, Ye.A.: MONOSOVA, S.M.

Closed outbreak of diseases caused by enteropathogenic Eschirichia coli of the serological type O111. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 21:33-39 '60. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta, sektora epidemiologii i laboratorii kishechnykh infektsiy Leninradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera, Pervoy Leningradskoy detskoy bol'nitsy i Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Oktyabr'skogo rayona Leningrada.

(LENINGRAD--ESCHERICHIA COLI)  
(LENINGRAD--INTESTINES--DISEASES)

NOVGORODSKAYA, E.M.; LOSEVA, A.G.; KRIVONOSOVA, K.I.

Colienteritis in young children caused by enteropathogenic Escherichia coli of the serological type "9." Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 21:40-53'60. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz laboratorii kishechnykh infektsiy Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera i kafedra pediatrii Pervogo Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (INTESTINES—DISEASES)

LOSEVA, A.G.

Material on the clinical characteristics of colienteritis in  
young children. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 21:  
86-98'60. (MIRA 16:6)  
(*ESCHERICHIA COLI*) (INTESTINES--DISEASES)

LOSEVA, A.G.

Therapeutic effect of mycerin in colienteritis in children.  
Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 21:99-104'60.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - prof. E.A.Gornitskaya) 1-go  
Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova  
i laboratorii kishechnykh infektsiy (zav. E.M. Novgorodskaya)  
Leningradskogo institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigi-  
eny imeni Pastera i Leningradskoy bol'nitsy imeni Filatova  
(glavnnyy vrach I.Kh.Sokolova)

11-A

CR

Determination of SH groups of protein. A. S. Tsiperman and A. L. Loseva (Acad. Sci., Kiev), *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 20, 94-105 (in Russian, 106-7)(1948).—In the ferricyanide method cherry gum was used as the protective colloid. Distd. water could contain impurities interfering with the detn. Egg albumin (urea-denatured) contained 0.90% —SH as cysteine; myosin 0.46% (0.45-0.55), denatured 0.98% (0.88-1.19). Reducing groups were present, giving typical —SH test with ferricyanide, but not the nitroprusside test. Oxidation products of tyrosine reacted slower.

with ferricyanide (50 min.) without a final end point (—SH group, 10-12 min.). The results lead to the assumption that these groups are located in the hydrophobic shell within the protein globule, thus contradicting the hypothesis of Neurath that —SH groups of natural proteins are nonreactive because of their location at the far ends of the mol.  
B. Gutoff

LOS EVA, R. L.

Peptide hydrolyzate and its possible utilization in parenteral and parent nutrition. A. L. Losova and T. V. Saenko (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 27, 131-5 (Russian summary, 130)(1955). — The enzyme (pepsin) was prepd. by the method of Talperovich. A given vol. of blood serum is dild. with an equal vol. of distd. H<sub>2</sub>O, acidified to pH 6 with HCl to coagulate the proteins, and placed in a boiling water bath to bring about syneresis. It is then filtered and washed on a Büchner funnel with HCl soln. of pH 5.5-5.8. Distd. H<sub>2</sub>O is added to the washed coagulate to a vol. equal to that of the original serum. 2.0 ml. HCl (d. 1.12) and 2.0 ml. of the resin prepns. is then added for each 100 ml. vol. and incubated at 5-8°. The protein concn. is approx. 4.0%, and the pH of the medium 2.3. Proteolysis was allowed to proceed for various time intervals up to 67 days. Hydrolyzate to be tested was neutralized with 48% NaOH, passed through a Seltz filter for sterility, and measured out and sealed in glass ampuls stored at 5-8°. Rats and rabbits were used as the test animals. The hydrolyzate proved to be free from the

unpleasant taste characteristic of proteolyzates prepd. by the usual methods, and possessed an adequate food value. After 3-9 days of incubation (at 5-8°) the proteolyzate was free from toxic effects. After 11-18 days toxic effects have appeared. All hydrolyzates were free from anaphylactic-producing effects. B. S. Levine

(1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930610003-9

for optical rotation. A. S. Lipavskikh and I. L. Lopova  
First Biuchens Acad Sci Ukr SSR  
Bukhnik Zaporozh'ye, Ukraine

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930610003-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930610003-9

KOSEVA, A.L.

*2386 Mechanism of protein denaturation. New evidence of abrupt character of denaturation of globular proteins. A.S. Tsvetovich*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930610003-9"

gaturating agent for egg albumin. Denaturation would seem to proceed to the point of false equilibrium, i.e., before its full completion. The procedure described is based on the following observations:

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of the patient position. The same applies to the family  
parents, spouses or close relatives. The records are stored under  
the names of the patients.

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AC 35 A, A C  
-4 b 24  
  
exists between the degree of such precipitation and the level of false equil. at which the denaturation reaction stops. A functional correlation was found to exist between the pH of the medium and the degree of precipitation on the one hand and the level of the precipitate on the other hand. The degree of the precipitation

Formation of a toxicotropic gas in the presence of KCl. A quant. evaluation is presented of some of the methods commonly used in the study of protein denaturation. B. S. Levine

LOSEVA, A. L. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Study of certain problems of the stabilization of globular albumens." Kiev, 1957. 11 pp (Inst of Biochemistry, Acad Sci UkSSR. Laboratory of <sup>Enzymal</sup> ~~Reactions~~), 100 copies (KL, 3-58, 96)

LOSYEVA, A.L.

A study of certain problems of stabilizing globular proteins.  
Dop. AN URSR no.2:187-190 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Institut biokhimii AN URSR. Predstaviv akademik O.V. Palladin.  
(PROTEINS)

LOSEVA, A.L.

LOSEVA, A.L.; TSYPEROVICH, A.S.

Mechanism of protein denaturation. Part 10. The effect of fatty acid anions on the denaturation stability of globular proteins.  
Koll. zhur. 19 no.2:222-227 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Institut biokhimii AN USSR, Kiyev.  
(Proteins) (Fatty acids)

LOSEVA, A.I.

Studying the stabilization of pepsin by the decomposition products  
of proteins [with summary in English]. Ukr.biokhim. zhur. 29 no.2:  
173-185 '57. (MIRA 10:?)

1. Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR, Kiyev.  
(PEPSIN) (PROTEINS) (HYDROLYSIS)

TSYPEROVICH, A.S. [TSyperovych, O.S.]; LOSEVA, A.L. [Losieva, A.L.]

Stabilization of pepsin, trypsin, and chymotrypsin by amino acids. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 32 no.1:25-43 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the  
Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev.  
(PEPSIN) (TRYPSIN) (CHYMOTRYPSIN)

TSYPEROVICH, A.S. [TSyperovych, O.S.]; LOSEVA, A.L. [Losieva, A.L.]

Role of amino groups in the macrostructure of proteins. Ukr. biokhim.  
zhur. 32 no.4:491-506 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut biokhimii AN USSR, Kiyev.  
(AMINO GROUP) (PROTEINS) (ACETYLATION)

VARETSKAYA, [Varets'ka, T.V.]; LOSEVA, A.L. [Losieva, A.L.]; YATSENKO, V.I.

Determination of the activity of thrombin. Ukr. biokhim. zhur.  
33 no;5:657-665 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the  
Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiyev. (THROMBIN)

BELITSER, V.A. [Bielitser, V.O.]; KHODOROVA, Ye.L. [Khodorova, YE.L.];  
LOSEVA, A.L. [Losieva, A.L.]

Simple method for obtaining pure prothrombin from the blood  
plasma of cattle. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 33 no.4:499-504  
'61. (MIRA 15:6)

I. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the  
Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev.

(PROTHROMBIN)  
(BLOOD PLASMA)

ORLOVSKAYA, N.N. [Orlevs'ka, N.M.]; LOSEVA, A.L. [L'sieva, A.L.]; BELITSER, V.A.  
[Bielitser, V.O.]

Modification of the Phenylisothiocyanate method for the determination  
of the N-terminal sequence of amino acids in proteins. Ukr. biokhim.  
zhur. 35 no.4: 593-605 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian  
S.S.R., Kiyev.

POZDNYAKOVA, T.M. [Pozdniakova, T.M.]; LOSEVA, A.L. [Losieva, A.L.]

Isolation of polypeptide chains of fibrin, Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37  
no.3:307-314 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

LOSEVA, A. S.

Name: LOSEVA, A. S.

Dissertation: Synthesis of mercury organic compounds from hydrazones

Degree: Cand Chem Sci

DEFENDED AT  
Affiliation: Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Chemistry Faculty

PUBLICATION  
Def. Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 52, 1956

LOSEVA, A. S.

1. Preparation of compounds from hydrazine

✓ 2. Preparation of compounds from hydrazine  
Hydrazine reduced  $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3$  to  $\text{Hg}$ . I was stable to alkali and  
acid. It reacted with  $\text{Br}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  
with  $\text{KMnO}_4$ , and reacted with  $\text{KCl}$ ,  $\text{KBr}$ .

G. M. Kostylev

5(3)

## AUTHORS:

Nesmeyanov, A. N., Reutov, O. A.,  
Loseva, A. S., Khorlina, M. Ya.

SOV/62-58-11-7/26

## TITLE:

Synthesis of Organo-Mercury Compounds From Hydrazones  
(Sintez rtutnoorganicheskikh soyedineniy iz gidrazonov)  
Communication I. Interaction of Hydrazones of Aliphatic  
Aldehydes and Ketones With Mercuric Acetate (Soobshcheniya 1.  
Vzaimodeystviye gidrazonov al'degidov i ketonov  
alifaticheskogo ryada s uksusnokisloy rtut'yu)

## PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,  
1958, Nr 11, pp 1315-1326 (USSR)

## ABSTRACT:

Earlier, hydrazones - a group of easily accessible compounds - have not been used for the synthesis of organometallic compounds. It is demonstrated in the present paper that the reaction of hydrazones of acetaldehyde, acetone, methyl-ethyl ketone, and butyronal with mercuric acetate in aqueous methanol and absolute benzene medium may serve for the production of some new types of organo-mercury compounds. The reaction investigated takes place according to that of a "conjugated compound" under participation of the medium.

$\alpha, \alpha'$ -dimercury or  $\alpha, \alpha', \beta, \beta'$ -tetramercury ether form in

Card 1/3

Synthesis of Organo-Mercury Compounds From Hydrazones. S07/62-58-11-7/26  
Communication I. Interaction of Hydrazones of Aliphatic  
Aldehydes and Ketones With Mercury Acetate

water,  $\alpha$ -mercury or  $\alpha, \beta$ -dimercury alkyl methyl esters in methanol, and  $\alpha$ -mercury or  $\alpha, \beta$ -dimercury alkyl acetates in absolute benzene. The chemical properties of the obtained organo-mercury compounds were investigated. It is demonstrated that a) dimercury compounds of the type (IV) - (VI) are decomposed by concentrated hydrochloric acid when heated. In this connection they separate calomel and form the corresponding carbonyl compounds b) bromination of dimercury compounds of the type (IV) - (VI) with a bromine solution saturated with potassium bromide leads in the cold to the formation of a corresponding  $\alpha$ -bromoketone at the same time with a ketone c) monomercury compounds of the type (I) - (III) are decomposed in the cold by concentrated alkali. On this occasion they separate metallic mercury and form the corresponding carbonyl compounds. There are 1 table and 10 references; 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova  
Card 2/3 (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

5(3)

SOV/62-59-1-8/38

AUTHORS:

Nesmeyanov, A. N., Reutov, O. A., Loseva, A. S.,  
Khorlina, M. Ya.

TITLE:

Synthesis of Organo-Mercury Compounds From Hydrazones  
(Sintez rtutnoorganicheskikh soyedineniy iz gidrazonov)  
Communication 2. Interaction of Hydrazones of the Aldehydes  
and Ketones of the Alicyclic and Aromatic Series With  
Mercury (II). Acetate (Soobshcheniye 2. Vzaimodeystviye gidra-  
zonov al'degidov i ketonov alitsiklicheskogo i aromatiches-  
kogo ryadov s uksusnokisloy rtut'yu)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,  
1959, Nr 1, pp 50 - 61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper the authors have shown that the hydra-  
zones of aldehydes and ketones of the alicyclic and aromatic  
series (hydrazones of cyclohexanone, 4-methyl cyclohexanone,  
cyclopentanone, camphor, benzophenone and o-nitro-benzalde-  
hyde) react with mercury (II) acetate in water, methanol  
and absolute benzene and separate nitrogen, mercury (I)  
acetate and metallic mercury, and form organo-mercury com-  
pounds. In most cases the reaction under the action of

Card 1/3

Synthesis of Organo-Mercury Compounds From Hydrazones. SOV/62-59-1-8/38  
Communication 2. Interaction of Hydrazones of the Aldehydes and Ketones  
of the Alicyclic and Aromatic Series With Mercury (II) Acetate

the solvent takes place in the way mentioned in Ref 1 . The reaction of hydrazones of cyclohexanone and 4-methyl cyclohexanone with mercury (II) acetate in water and in the presence of catalytic quantities of copper acetate is very peculiar. As a result of this interaction organo-mercury compounds with a double bond are formed. Organo-mercury compounds are listed in the table which were synthesized by way of hydrazones of the alicyclic and aromatic series. The structure of the organo-mercury compounds obtained was confirmed by decomposition with concentrated alkali or concentrated hydrochloric acid (Ref 1). The hydrazones used in this paper were synthesized according to methods already described: hydrazone of cyclohexanone (Ref 2), of 4-methyl cyclohexanone (Ref 3), of camphor (Ref 4), of benzophenone (Ref 5) and o-nitro-benzaldehyde (Ref 6). There are 1 table and 14 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Synthesis of Organo-Mercury Compounds From Hydrazones. SOV/62-59-1-8/38  
Communication 2. Interaction of Hydrazones of the Aldehydes and Ketones  
of the Alicyclic and Aromatic Series With Mercury (II) Acetate

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova  
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1957

Card 3/3

LOSEVA, D. V.

LOSEVA, D. V.--"On the Question of Changes in the Organism Due to Chronic Fonsilitis."  
\*(Dissertation for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defened at USSR Higher  
Educational Institutions.) Crimean State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Simferopol,  
1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 25, 18 Jun 55

\* For Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences

LOSEVA, D.V., kand. med. nauk

Histological studies of the palatine tonsils in persons suffering from rheumatic fever and chronic tonsillitis. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 23 no.5:11-14 S-0'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa ( zav. - prof. A.M. Reynus ) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

DEVYATOVA, E.I.; LOSEVA, E.I.; CHERNOV, A.A., doktor geol.-min.  
nauk, prof., otv. red.[deceased]; VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.,  
red.; VISKE, G.S., red.

[Stratigraphy and paleogeography of the Quaternary of the Me-  
ze' Basin] Stratigrafiia i paleogeografiia chetvertich-  
nogo perioda v basseine r. Mezeni. Leningrad, Nauka,  
1964. 104 p. (MIRA 17:9)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930610003-9

LOSEVA, E.I.

Diatoms from Borel sediments in the Feza basin. Biul. Kom.  
chetv. no.30:89-99 '65. (MIRA 19:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930610003-9"

YAKHIN, Abram Borisovich; YEFIMOV, Vladimir Petrovich; SOBOLEV, N.P.,  
professor; retezenty; TARASOV, S.V., laureat Stalinskoy premii  
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retezenty; KASHIRINA, M.Ya.,  
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; LOSINA, O.P.,  
izdatel'skiy redaktor; ZUDAKIN, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technology of instrument construction] Tekhnologija priboro-  
stroenija. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo obor. promyshl., 1955. 379 p.  
(MIRA 9:8)

(Instrument industry)

KARAGODIN, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAMENKOVA, G.V., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; KOROSTELEV, Yu.I., inzhener, redaktor; LOS'KOV, ~~redaktor~~, redaktor; LEKHNOVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Some problems in the mechanics of bodies with variable mass] Nekotorye voprosy mekhaniki tela peremennoi massy. Moscow, Gos.izd-vo obor. promyshl., 1956. 30 p. (Moscow. Aviationskiy institut. Trudy, no. 63) (MLRA 9:10)

(Kinematics) (Motion) (Rockets (Aeronautics))

TYUTYUNOV, Vladimir Alekseyevich; SENICHKIN, G.V., inzhener, redaktor;  
LOSEVA, G.P., izdatel'skiy redaktor; SHCHEBEBAKOV, P.V., tekhnicheskly redaktor

[Testing turbojet airplane engines] Ispytaniia turboreaktivnykh  
aviatsionnykh dvigatelei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo obor. promyschl.,  
1956. 138 p.  
(MLRA 10:1)

(Airplanes--Turbojet engines)

SHUL'ZHENKO, Mikhail Nikitich; MOSTOVY, Anatoliy Solomonovich;  
GRIGOR'YEV, V.L., inzhener, retsenzent; BURAKOVA, O.N., redaktor;  
LOSEVA, G.P., redaktor izdatel'stva; GLADKIH, N.II., tekhnicheskii  
redaktor

[A course in the construction of airplanes] Kurs konstruktsii  
samoletov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo obor.promyshl., 1956. 528 p.  
(MLRA 9:8)

(Airplanes--Design and construction)

L o b s v A . G . F .

OSTOSLAVSKIY, Ivan Vasil'yevich; BURAKOVA, O.N., redaktor; LOSEVA, G.F.,  
redaktor; FYSHNOV, V.S., professor, retsenzent; TKACHENKO, Ya.Ia.,  
professor, retsenzent; ZUDAKIN, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Airplane aerodynamics] Aerodinamika samoleta. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo  
obor.promyshl. , 1957. 560 p. (MLRA 10:5)  
(Airplanes--Aerodynamics)

ALEKSEYEV, Kir Borisovich; BEBENIN, Gennadiy Georgiyevich.  
Prinimal uchastiye KASHIN, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
BODNER, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.;  
LOSEVA, G.F., red.

[Control of a space vehicle] Upravlenie kosmicheskim  
letatel'nym apparatom. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964.  
(MIRA 17:6)  
401 p.

YEGER, Sergey Mikhaylovich; LOSEVA, G.F., red.

[Design of passenger jet airplanes] Proektirovaniye pas-sazhirskikh reaktivnykh samoletov. Moskva, Mashino-stroenie, 1964. 451 p. (MIRA 18:2)

RAZDOLIN, Mikhail Viktorovich; LOSEVA, G.F., red.

[Sealing devices for aircraft hydraulic systems] Uplot-neniaia aviatsionnykh gidravlicheskikh agregatov. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 193 p. (MIRA 18:7)

5(3), 5(2)

SOV/153-2-3-2/29

## AUTHORS:

Podchaynova, V. N., Loseva, G. G.

## TITLE:

On the Use of Para-anisidine in Chemical Analysis.  
Investigation of the Reaction of the Copper Ion With Para-anisidine and the Colorimetric Determination of Copper in Nickel and Zinc Alloys and in Colored Glasses

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 3, pp 316-321 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The bivalent copper ion forms a difficultly soluble yellow-green compound with para-anisidine; in the presence of thiocyanate the color changes into red-violet due to the reduction of copper and the oxidation of para-anisidine. The authors attempted to use this complex for the copper determination. They used the photocolorimeter of the type FEK-M and a Pulfrich photometer. The optical density of the copper para-anisidine complex changes in the course of time, the copper thiocyanate para-anisidine-complex attains constant optical density after 20 minutes (Fig 1); the optimum conditions are between 2 and 5 mol KCNS per liter and between pH 4 and 5.5 (Figs 2 and 3). The limit concentration which can still be detected is

Card 1/2

On the Use of Para-anisidine in Chemical Analysis. Sov/153-2-3-2/29  
Investigation of the Reaction of the Copper Ion With Para-anisidine and  
the Colorimetric Determination of Copper in Nickel and Zinc Alloys and  
in Colored Glasses

$6.0 \cdot 10^{-7}$  g Cu per ml. Colorimetric determinations are possible  
in the range of from  $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$  to  $3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ . The mean molar extinction  
coefficient was computed to be 1703. As may be seen from figure  
4 the coloring in the range of  $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$  and  $3 \cdot 10^{-4}$  mol/l agrees  
satisfactorily with the Lambert-Buger-Beer law. Methods of  
determining copper in nickel and zinc alloys and in colored  
glasses are being developed. There are 4 figures, 3 tables,  
and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S. M. Kirova -  
Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Urals Polytechnic Institute  
imeni S. M. Kirov-Chair of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1957

Card 2/2

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 22078.

Author : Garfinkel, M. L., Khokhlova M. P. Losseva,  
G. I., Pokidova, H. V.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Experimental Studies of Biological Properties  
of Heterohemoglobins.

Orig Pub: V. sb. Sovrem. probi. gematol. i perelivaniya  
krovi. vip. 32, M. Medgiz, 1956, 304-309  
(actual problems of hematology and circulation).

Abstract: The biological action of heterohemoglobins (G),  
obtained by the method of N. V. Pokidova (same  
volume, 296) was studied. An 8-10% sol. of  
Hb of calves' erythrocytes (E) was injected in-  
travenously in 25 dogs. Larger single doses of  
Hb (E).75g/kg and higher produced severe dis-  
trophic and necrobiotic changes in the liver

Card 1/2

RUTBERG, R.A.; LOSEVA, G.I.; NEMENOVA, N.M.; MALANINA, V.N.

Effect of zymosan and its fractions on the properdin level in  
the blood and on the morphology of organs and tissues. Biul.  
eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.4:127-132 Ap '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. TSentral'nyy ordena Lenina institut hematologii i pereli-  
vaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev), Moskva. Submitted  
February 20, 1963.

LOSEVA, G.I.

"Certain Indications of Reactivity in Children During Botkin's Disease" paper submitted at Conference on Problems of Epidemic Hepatitis, Leningrad, 8 May 57

Sum in 1429

LOSEVA, G.I. (Moskva)

Hemostasis with synthetic hemostatic gauze. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.  
terap. 2 no.2:61-62 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta hematologii i perelivaniya  
krovi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy  
chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov)

(HEMOSTATICS,

nitrogen oxide-treated gauze (Rus))

(NITROGEN, ther. use.

nitrogen oxide-treated gauze for hemostasis (Rus))

LOSEVA, G. I., Candidate Biol Sci (diss) -- "Heterogenic and synthetic styptic preparations, their production and experimental study". Moscow, 1959. 16 pp (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State U im M. V. Lomonosov), 100 copies (KL, No 23, 1959, 163)

TROITSKIY, L.S.; AVSYUK, G.A., otv. red.; OGANOVSKIY, P.N., red.;  
LOSEVA, I.A., red.

[The Arctic Ural] Poliarnyi Ural. Moskva. (Its Materialy  
gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanii). [General description of the  
studies] Obshchее opisanie issledovanii. 1962. 56 p.  
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geografii.  
(Ural Mountains—Glaciological research)

SUKHODROVSKIY, V.L.; AVSYUK, G.A., otv. red.; OGANOVSKIY, P.N., red.;  
LOSEVA, I.A., red.

[Franz Josef Land; glaciogeomorphology] Zemlia Frantsa-Iosifa:  
Gliatsiogeomorfologija. Moskva. (Its Materialy gliatsiologiche-  
skikh issledovanii). [Relief and recent processes of relief for-  
mation in the periglacial zone] Rel'ef i sovremennoye rel'efo-  
obrazuiushchie protsessy v prilednikovoi zone. 1962. 73 p.  
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geografii.  
(Franz Josef Land--Landforms)

AVSYUK, G.A., otv. red.; KOTLYAKOV, V.M., glav. red.; LOSEVA, I.A., red.;  
OGANOVSKIY, P.N., red.

[Notes and discussions]Khronika obsuzhdeniya. Moskva, (Its Ma-  
terialy gliatsiologicheskikh issledovanii) No.4-6. 1962.  
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geografii.  
(Glaciology)

TROITSKIY, L.S.; AVSYUK, G.A., otv. red.; OGANOVSKIY, P.N., red.;  
LOSEVA, I.A., red.

[The Arctic Ural] Poliarnyi Ural. Moskva. (Its Materialy glia-  
tsiologicheskikh issledovani). [Glacial morphology] Gliatsio-  
geomorfologija. 1962. 166 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geografii.  
(Ural Mountains—Glaciology)

BAZHEV, A.B.; BAZHEVA, V.Ya.; AVSYUK, G.A., otv. red.; OGANOVSKIY,  
P.N., red.; LOSEVA, I.A., red.

[Novaya Zemlya] Novaia Zemlia. Moskva. (Its Materialy gliatsio-  
logicheskikh issledovanii). [Ice structure] Struktura l'da. 1962.  
173 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geografii.  
(Novaya Zemlya--Ice)

AUTHORS: Sokolova, N. V., Loseva, K. T. 75-13-3-18/27

TITLE: On the Problem of a Micromethod for Determining Halogens in Organic Substances (K voprosu o mikrometode opredeleniya galoidov v organiceskikh veshchestvakh). Communication II. Determination of Halogens by Combustion in an Oxygen Current (Soobshcheniye II. Opredeleniye galoidov sozhzeniyem v toke kisloroda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 3, pp. 349-353 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the determination of halogens in organic compounds the halogen must be converted into an ionic state. The authors of the present paper investigated a reductive method (Reference 1) and the oxidative method according to Pregl (Reference 2). In the latter method the substance is burned in an oxygen current; the forming gases are absorbed in suitable liquids. The analysis was performed in an apparatus of the glass factory "Laborpribor", Klin. Because of various shortcomings of the apparatus, too low results were obtained. For this reason the authors for further

Card 1/4

On the Problem of a Micromethod for Determining  
Halogens in Organic Substances.

75-13-3-18/27

Communication II. Determination of Halogens by  
Combustion in an Oxygen Current

investigations used an analogous apparatus which had been suggested by Korshun and Sheveleva (Reference 4) for the simultaneous gravimetric determination of carbon, hydrogen and sulfur. This apparatus is drawn and exactly described. By means of it results were obtained that lay close to the theoretical values. The method of Pregl<sup>1</sup> requires a platinum catalyst, the determination of chlorine and bromine is done gravimetrically. Therefore the authors employed the simple and fast macro-determination method according to Fedoseyev and Sobko (Reference 5) for the determination of halogens. In this method the organic substance is also burned in the current of oxygen, but the analysis takes place faster and without a platinum catalyst. Potassium iodide serves for the absorption of halogens. Chlorine and bromine which are elementarily developed in the combustion liberate the corresponding amount of iodine from potassium iodide. Like the iodine coming from the organic substance it is dissolved in the potassium iodide solution.

Card 2/4

On the Problem of Micromethod for Determining  
Halogens in Organic Substances.

75-13-3-18/27

Communication II. Determination of Halogens by  
Combustion in an Oxygen Current

The determination is made by titration with a sodium thiosulfate solution. The above-described apparatus can be employed for the determination of halogens according to this method. The performance of the analysis is given in detail. This micromethod was employed for the analysis of several organic compounds of low molecular weight and also for the analysis of halogen-containing polymerizates and co-polymerizates which are difficultly combustible. In all cases satisfactory results were obtained. The determination took 35-40 minutes. The determination is disturbed by nitrogen if present in the form of nitro-compounds, also by sulfur. The method is also suitable for the determination of fluorine in organic compounds. In this case, in contrast to the determination of the other halogens, heating to 950-1000°C is applied, the combustion is performed by means of a platinum contact or a platinum boat. Distilled water serves as absorption

Card 3/4

On the Problem of a Micromethod for Determining  
Halogens in Organic Substances.  
Communication II. Determination of Halogens by  
Combustion in an Oxygen Current

75-13-3-18/27

liquid. The determination of fluorine takes place after the addition of potassium iodide and a certain amount of potassium iodate by titration of the liberated iodine with a solution of sodium thiosulfate. There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 8 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR,  
Leningrad  
(Leningrad, Institute of High Molecular Compounds, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 6, 1956

1. Halogens--Determination

Card 4/4

PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.; LOSEVA, L.P.

Lytic enzymes of wheat germ and their fractionation. Nauch.  
dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:157-162 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy biokhimii rasteniy Moskovskogo  
gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.  
(Wheat germ) (Enzymes)

YAKOVLEVA, V.I.; IYUBIMOV, V.I.; LOSEVA, L.P.; KRETOVICH, V.L.

Glutamic acid dehydrogenase in *Azotobacter vinelandii*. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 158 no.6:1427-1429 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kretovich).

LYUBIMOV, V.I.; LOSEVA, L.P.; L'VOV, N.P.

Induced character of nitrogen-fixation enzymes in *Mycobacterium azot-absorptum* n. sp. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no. 3:392-394 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR i Sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya im. K.A.Timiryazeva.

L 10969-66 EWT(1)/EWA(1)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP5028399

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/009/0110/0114

AUTHOR: Ispolatovskaya, M. V.; Larina, I. A.; Loseva, L. P.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. Gamaleya, AMN SSSR, Moscow  
(Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii)TITLE: Dynamics of the formation of various components of the toxin of Clostridium perfringens type A

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 9, 1965, 100-114

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, systemic toxin, microbiology

ABSTRACT: To find out at what period of growth the formation and excretion of the components of the toxin of Cl. perfringens occurs and how they are related, the authors study four strains: BR6K (highly toxigenic), No. 235 and SR12 (toxigenic), and No. 1836 (weakly toxigenic). When these strains were cultivated on a medium of casein hydrolysate with the addition of millet as a factor providing the most intense formation of toxin, a maximal lecithinase, collagenase, and hyaluronidase activity was noted 6 — 9 hr after inoculation with a drop by the 12th hour of growth. The maximal hemolytic activity was frequently demonstrated earlier. The presence of collagenase in the filtrates did not adversely affect the principal components of the toxin, lecithinase; in fact the authors find that when lecithinase was incubated with collagenase the activity of lecithinase even increased somewhat, which indicated its stabilization by collagenase which here played the role of a protective

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protein. The authors demonstrate in experiments with erythrocytes of various animal species that the absolute value of the hemolytic activity determined by lysis of sheep erythrocytes does not make up the arithmetic sum of the hemolytic activity of alpha- and theta-hemolysins determined separately by lysis of the erythrocytes of the mouse (alpha-hemolysin) and horse (theta-hemolysin). In all experiments the maximal formation of the toxin components coincided with the period of intense cell division. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 06Nov64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

Loseva, L.Ye.

AUTHOR: Borovskiy, I.B., Il'in, N.P., Loseva, L.Ye.,  
Marchukova, I.D., Deyev, A.N. 48-10-13/20

TITLE: X-Ray Spectral Investigations of the Chemical Composition in  
Microvolumes of Alloys (Rentgenospektral'nyye issledovaniya  
khimicheskogo sostava v mikroob'yemakh splavov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol.21, Nr 10,  
pp.1415-1423 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method described here was at the same time developed by Kasten  
in France (since 1951) and also in the USSR. The characteristic  
feature of the method is the following: The metallographical micro-  
section surface to be investigated is inserted into the special  
X-ray tube instead of the anode. The anode "mirror" is the ground  
surface the microstructure of which can be observed in the metal  
microscope which is mounted in the tube. By means of microscrews the  
sample can be displaced in the anode plane. At the Institute for  
Metallurgy the RSASH-2 unit, an X-ray spectrograph for the analysis  
of microsection surface elements of from Fe<sup>26</sup> to Mo<sup>42</sup> and from  
Hf<sup>72</sup> to U<sup>92</sup> was worked out. Besides, the model for the RSASH-ZD unit  
is already completed, by means of which it is possible to investi-  
gate the elements from Fe<sup>26</sup> up to and including Mg<sup>12</sup>. The results

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X-Ray Spectral Investigations of the Chemical Composition in Microvolumes of  
Alloys 48-10-13/20

obtained by several investigations carried out by means of this device are discussed here. It is shown that the following problems can be solved quickly and reliably by means of this method: Analysis of the phase composition of complexly alloyed alloys, investigation of the degree of de-liquation in alloys, investigation of the order of distribution of alloy additions and their re-distribution during aging, deformation, heat treatment, investigation of diffusion- and other intermediate layers, of granular boundaries, and of the processes taking place in them. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratory for Methods of Physical Research at the Institute for Metallurgy imeni A.A.Baykov AS USSR (Laboratoriya fizicheskikh metodov issledovaniya instituta metallurgii im.A.A.Baykova AN SSSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

*LOSEVA, L.YE.*

## PAGE 1 BOOK EXTRADITION

Sov/1557

Abstracts book USSR. Institute metallurgic.

Metalurgiya, metallovedenie, fiziko-tekhnicheskie metody issledovaniy (Physicochemical Research Methods in Metallurgy and Metal Science) Moscow, Izd-vo Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1980. 151 p. (Seriya Issled. Trudy, vyp. 6) 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Academy of Sciences, Institute metallurgic Iamn A.A. Baykov.

General Ed.: I.P. Berlin, Academician (Deceased); Barin, Eds. for this Vol.; T.B. Borovskiy, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, and V.P. Ovchinnikov, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ed., of Publishing House: K.P. Ovchinnikov, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Tech. Ed.: O.M. Oshchepko.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for researchers in metallurgy and metal science and for scientists engaged in developing physicochemical methods of analysis.

## Physicochemical Research Methods (Cont.)

Sov/1557

CONTENTS: The collection contains 21 studies by members of the laboratory of the Institute metallurgic Iamn A.A. Baykov, All USSR (Metallurgical Institute Iamn A.A. Baykov, Academy of Sciences USSR), published in 1980-89. The articles are concerned with the experimental and theoretical study of physical characteristics of diluted solid solutions and compounds with special properties. The purpose of these studies is to explain the interaction between the electronic structures of ions and the structural characteristics of metallic compounds of various methods, including the X-ray spectrum method (for analyzing the composition of microvolume of alloys) and the micro-focused X-ray spectroscopic method. Other studies describe the new RDSM-2 and RDSM-2D apparatus used in the analysis. The first article, by T.B. Borovskiy, deals with the accomplishments and trends of Soviet research in metal science and metallurgy, information accompanying each article. Also included is a bibliography containing 205 works by members of the metallurgical Institute Iamn A.A. Baykov. This bibliography was first published in 1986.

## Physicochemical Research Methods (Cont.)

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IL'IN, N. P., LOSEVA, L. Ya.

Some results of using the X-ray spectrum method to study the composition of microquantities of an alloy. Trudy Inst. met. no.6:81-88 '60.  
(MIRA 13:8)  
(Alloys--Metallography) (Spectrum, X-ray)

BOROVSKIY, I.B.; IL'IN, N.P.; LOSEVA, L.Ye.

Investigating interdiffusion in the system Cu - Au. Trudy Inst.  
met. no.15:32-40 '63. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Copper-gold alloys—Metallography) (Diffusion)

BOLDIN, A.M.; KLIONSKIY, S.I.; LOSEVA, N.A.

Treatment of acute postoperative pulmonary edema by inhalation of a mixture of alcohol vapor and oxygen. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.9:50-52  
S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - professor A.M. Boldin) ikkhirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Minskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach G.A. TSgoyev).

(PULMONARY EDEMA) (ALCOHOL--THERAPEUTIC USE)  
(OXYGEN--THERAPEUTIC USE)

LOSEVA, N.G.

Fine morphological structure of the digestive tract in some  
nematodes and the presence of DNA and RNA in it. Trudy  
Gel'm. lab. 15:112-119 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

KANCHUKH, A.A.; LOSEVA, N.L.; NOVOSEL'TSEV, N.N.; KOLESNIKOVA, L.I.;  
GUBAREV, Ye.M. [Hubarev, E.M.] [deceased]

Distribution of catalase in fractions of soluble plague microbe  
antigens. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 35 no.5:700-708 '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skiy prot'vochumnyy  
institut.

BOGATYREV, P.M.; ZHEBROVSKIY, V.V. LOSEVA, N.S.; Prinimali uchastiye:  
REMIZOVA, K.A.; DLUGACH, L:I.; MURASHEVA, R.A.; PASHCHENKO, M.K.;  
MARTYUSHOV, B.I.; STORCHAY, Ye.I.

Lacquer and paint coatings withstandng very low temperatures. Lakokras.  
mat. i ikh prim. no.2:6-9 '63. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Protective coatings--Testing) (Polymers)

L 1347-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RPL RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5024383

UR/0286/65/000/015/0067/0067

667.643

AUTHOR: Bogatyrev, P. M.; Loseva, N. S.; Shabanova, A. G.; Yermolayeva, N. V.;  
Chel'tsova, M. S.

TITLE: A method for producing enamel. Class 22, No. 173362

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 67

TOPIC TAGS: enamel, protective coating, polymer, organoaluminum compound

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing enamel based on chlorosulfonated polyethylene, a cross-linking agent, pigments and solvents. The physical and mechanical properties of the coating are improved by using an aluminum monochelate (aluminum diisobutoxymonoacetate) as the cross-linking agent.

15

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YEREMENKO, Boris Antonovich; BARABANOVA, Kseniya Aleksandrovna; SUSOROV,  
Boris Grigor'yevich; FREPON, Nikolay Raymonovich; TSENZURA,  
Aleksandr Ivanovich; LOSEVA, R., red.; SERGIYENKO, L., red.;  
SHAFETA, S., tekhn.red.

[Automatic control of the processes of beet-sugar manufacture]  
Avtomatizatsiya protsessov sveklosakharnogo proizvodstva. Kiev,  
Gos.izd-vo tekhn.lit-ry USSR, 1960. 133 p. (MIRA 13:8)  
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